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concession VII.); the discovery of *Ekarenniondi*, the famous "Standing Rock" of the Petuns, near which, but probably in Grey County, was their village of the same name, is a personal achievement of Father Jones (pp. 241-248)—an attempt to discover the site of *Etharita*, or the St. Jean of the Petuns, not far from St. Mathias (*Ekarenniondi*), was unsuccessful. The *Caldaria*, given on Ducreux's inset map as the name of a Huron settlement, has been a *crux* for historians, but the author is probably right in seeing in it the equivalent of the French *sucries*, the well-known "sweat-houses" or hot baths of the Indians (p. 157), *i. e.*, unless the word be a misprint for Huron *Katdaria*, "The Little Circle of the Dead". An interesting fact (p. 163) is the existence, outside Huronia, in the Algonkian territory, of two settlements bearing Huron names, *Endarahy* and *Tangouaen*, both mentioned in the *Relations* for 1646. In his interpretations of Huron place-names Father Jones had made use of the manuscript, "Elementa Grammaticae Huronicae" and "Radices Huronicae" of Father P. Potier (died 1781), works completed between 1743 and 1751 and now in the library of St. Mary's College. It is needless to say that some of the etymologies suggested are subject to revision. It is with regret that one learns (p. 171) that "Huron is a dead language", for "the last Indian who could speak the language, Chief Bastien, died some years ago at Lorette".

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Documentos Históricos Mexicanos: Obra Conmemorativa del Primer Centenario de la Independencia de Mexico. La publica el Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Etnología, bajo la Dirección de GENARO GARCÍA. Tomos I.-VI. (Mexico: Museo Nacional. 1910. Pp. xix, 508; xiii, 564; xxii, [440]; xx, [585]; xv, 523; xiv, 590.)

THIS monumental collection is worthy of the important occasion which it commemorates and of the scholarship of its distinguished editor, from whose activities there has resulted a steady stream of historical works since the publication some ten years ago of his much-praised *Carácter de la Conquista Española*. The present work was prepared under the authority of the Secretary of Public Instruction and printed by the Museo press. The six volumes are the first of eighteen, as the series was projected, but it is not known whether, in view of Señor García's resignation from the directorship of the Museo, the remaining volumes will be printed or not. While the editing was done by Señor García, the production is the result of the combined efforts of a large corps of workers. The gathering of the documents, apart from those coming from the editor's personal collection, was done by a staff of seven, not counting the copyists, directed by Señor Ignacio B. del Castillo and including such experienced workers as Canon Vicente de P. Andrade and Señor Elías Amador. The illustrating was com-

mitted to five artists and the chief photographer of the Museo. With this large force it was possible to produce the six volumes in less than three years.

In a large measure the documents included in the collection have been hitherto unpublished, or have been practically inaccessible, and in this respect are a positive addition to available materials for the study of the Mexican revolution. The chief exceptions to this rule are the first document in tomo I. and those included elsewhere which are also printed in the collection of Hernández y Dávalos (Mexico, 1877-1882). Aside from these and the materials printed in tomos III. and IV., the greater portion of the documents are from the original manuscripts in various archives. The majority of them are from the great central collection, the Archivo General y Público, but the editor drew also upon his private collection, the Archivo General de Notarías, and the archives of the Sagrario Metropolitano, the Escuela Pública "Lic. Verdad", the Parroquia del Arcángel San Miguel, and the Museo Nacional.

Tomos I. and II. contain documents relating to plans for independence before 1810. The first piece in tomo I. is a report of the trial of Judge Workman and Colonel Lewis Kerr, members of the Sociedad Mexicana, held in the United States district court at New Orleans in 1807. It is printed from a manuscript translation found in the papers of Viceroy Garibay after his death. The case was published in English in 1807 (see *Trials of Workman and Col. Lewis Kerr for planning an expedition* [against] *Mexico*, New Orleans, 1807). Besides this interesting document there are in the same volume the trials at Mexico of Lic. Julián Castillejos, Fr. Miguel Zugaste, the trial at Valladolid of José María García de Obeso and the Michelenas, and the investigation at Mexico of the conduct of the Marqués de San Juan de Rayas.

Tomo II. contains documents relative to the insurrection of 1808 at the capital, headed by Lic. Francisco Primo Verdad y Ramos, Lic. Juan Francisco de Azcárate y Lezama, and Fray Melchor de Talamantes. These documents were nearly all furnished by Señor García himself, having been used in the preparation of his monograph on *El Plan de Independencia de la Nueva España en 1808*. The one hundred and thirty-two pieces cover the antecedents and the development of the plan, the deposition of Viceroy Iturrigaray and other repressive measures, various accounts of the conspiracy, and other related matters.

Tomos III. and IV. consist of facsimile reproductions of insurgent periodicals published during the revolution. One is at first surprised at the small amount of printing of this class during the war, for Señor García was able to put in the two volumes—a little over a thousand pages—all of the numbers of all the sheets he could find. Only twelve publications are represented, and the total number of issues is less than one hundred and sixty, or an average of thirteen each. The paucity of

these sheets is not so hard to understand when we are reminded by the editor that printing was at best an unusual thing for the Mexican people at the time, that the insurgents were without presses, type, ink, and experienced printers, that it was treason even to have revolutionary periodicals in one's possession, and that all that could be found were burned by the royal hangman. It would appear that Señor García did not go outside the republic in his search for these papers, for the Bancroft Library, at the University of California, possesses two sheets which are pertinent to the collection but which it lacks. These are two supplements (*Alcance Cuarto* and *Alcance Quinto*) to no. 18 of *El Mosquito Tulancingueño*, of which Señor García says he was unable to find a single number. They were printed at Mexico ("Inprenta de los ciudadanos militares independientes D. Joaquin y D. Bernardo de Miramon"), dated October 12 and October 21, 1821, respectively, and signed by Gerónimo Torrescano.

The successful reproduction of these rare documents in facsimile is a noteworthy example of what can be done in this line, and one which deserves to be extensively followed in the reproduction of manuscripts.

Tomo V. is dedicated to the insurgent women of the era of independence. For this task also Señor García was well fitted, through the preparation a short time ago of his work on *Leona Vicario, Heroína Insurgente*, which was based to a large extent on the documents here published. Nearly two-thirds of the volume is devoted to Leona Vicario, the most noted of the insurgent heroines. In addition to her name and that of Doña Josefa Ortiz, the present volume makes known the careers of a score or more of others who deserve remembrance.

Tomo VI. is devoted to trials of insurgents during the years 1811-1812, all printed from the original manuscripts in the Archivo General y Público. The most important single document is the record of the trial of Ignacio Allende, "the first disturber of the peace of this America". Others of interest are the trials of Lizardi, Prado, James Ora (Anglo-American), Tinoco, de Luévano, Oronoz, Fray Sebastián Manrique, and Presbyter Javier Dávila y Bravo.

The editing of the volumes is well done. Each volume contains a brief but satisfactory introduction; the original texts were faithfully followed in the printing, editorial emendations being indicated by parentheses. We especially commend the good index in each volume, a feature too often lacking in Mexican books. More editorial notes would have been welcome, but we can better spare them than the additional documents which Señor García was enabled to publish by the saving of time which minute editing would have cost. It would have been more helpful had the editor given archive citations.

A notable feature of the work is its illustrations. The drawings get their inspiration from native Mexican civilization and colonial architecture; besides these there are plentiful portraits and photographic

representations of historic documents, signatures, buildings, and scenes connected with the revolution, all together giving the work, as the editor designed, a national character highly appropriate to the occasion. The printing and paper are excellent.

HERBERT E. BOLTON.

MINOR NOTICES

La Synthèse en Histoire: Essai Critique et Théorique. Par Henri Berr, Directeur de la *Revue de Synthèse Historique*. (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1911, pp. xvi, 272.) Almost everyone who busies himself with history professionally finds his mind turning now and then to the question of the precise nature and purport of his work; to a consideration of the meaning of the vague words of which he and his fellows make use, such as "cause" and "law", "progress" and "decline"; to the fundamental contrasts between the natural and historical sciences; and above all to the final end and aim of historical investigation and of the accumulation of accurate information in regard to the past of mankind, and the bearing of these upon our understanding of life and our competence to conduct it properly. To these problems M. Berr addresses himself and his book is valuable not only as a statement of his own answers but as a brief *compte rendu* of the general lines of discussion at the present time. He realizes that "scientific" history disappoints the intelligent public, and even some of its own adepts, since it fails too often to be either amusing or edifying. The synthesis of mere learning he believes to be in a hopeful state of advance but the higher "scientific synthesis", as he calls it, cannot proceed without a reconsideration of the terms so carelessly and uncritically employed by historians. In his discussion he hopes to steer a wise middle course between those who contend that the accumulation and cataloguing of facts exhaust the legitimate aspirations of the historian and those, on the other hand, who, like the older philosophers of history, were more or less indifferent to what had actually taken place.

The book requires the type of attention that one must give to a work on philosophy and in the present state of historical study in the United States few there will be who will have the patience to read it and still fewer will feel that they have fully understood it. After an interesting and instructive discussion of the general question of historical synthesis he reaches the question of the elements which enter into the highest form of historical presentation. He first takes up, under *La Contingence*—slipperiest of words—chance; personal, collective, geographic, temporary, and momentary individuality; and *Völkerpsychologie*, which he characterizes as "complexité d'éléments et confusion". Then comes *Necessity* and its domain, especially as the term is used in recent sociological discussions. Under the caption *La Logique* the writer undertakes to purify the older conception of final causes and assign to them their proper place beside contingent and necessary